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The Ogden Standard.

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WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Tuesday Unsettled; Probably Local Thunder Showers.

Forty-fourth Year—No. 214—Price Five Cents.

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BRITISH READY TO STRIKE HARD BLOW FRANCE ASSURED OF NAVAL SUPPORT

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The German emperor today sent orders to the German ambassador in Paris to demand his passports.

ENGLISH ARMY TO MOBILIZE

If German Fleet Goes Into North Sea or English Channel to Attack French Shipping or Coast of France, British Fleet Will Give All Protection Within Its Power—German Neutrality Proposal Too Narrow.

ENGLAND WILL NOT BARTER OBLIGATIONS

Agreement With Belgium as Strong as in 1870—All Parties in British Isles Rally to Colors—Home Differences Are Forgotten—Irish and Ulster Volunteers Ready to Fight Side by Side.

London, Aug. 3.—It was officially stated here today that the British army would mobilize tomorrow.

German troops invaded Russian Poland today and occupied the town of Kalisz.

The German army violated the neutrality of Belgium, of which Great Britain is protector. German troops occupied the Belgian town of Arlon.

Belgium had previously refused to consider an ultimatum offering a certain agreement with Germany in case Belgium agreed to facilitate the movements of the German army.

So grave is the situation that a coalition government of all parties probably will be formed in the British Isles while it was generally expected that Field Marshal Earl Kitchener was to be appointed minister of war.

Dowager Empress Maria of Russia was stopped by the Germans in Berlin on her way to Russia and told to return to London or go to Denmark.

The Russian naval port Libau on the Baltic was bombarded by a German cruiser, which was also engaged with a Russian cruiser.

The German fleet was reported sailing into the North sea, where the British fleet is said to be concentrated.

The German ambassador had not yet left Paris today.

Fighting between Russian and German cavalry patrols on the frontier resulted in slight losses.

French officers are reported to have attempted to cross the Dutch frontier into Germany but unsuccessfully.

French airmen are said to have made daring flights over German territory.

German cavalry is reported to have crossed the French frontier near Belfort and tried to commandeer horses.

Martial law was proclaimed throughout France where the mobilization and concentration of the various armies have been carried out satisfactorily.

The German authorities accuse the French of violating neutrality and of crossing the frontiers before the declaration of war.

Neutral Luxemburg is occupied by 100,000 German troops.

The German fleet is said to be concentrated.

London, Aug. 3.—Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, stated in the House of Commons today that the house was free to decide what the British attitude in the present European conflict should be.

Sir Edward added that Great Britain had not committed herself to anything, but diplomatic support.

Towards the close of his speech, Sir Edward said:

"We must be prepared and we are prepared to face the consequences of using all our strength at any moment, we know not how soon, in order to defend ourselves."

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, warmly supported the government and referred, amid cheers, to the pledges of support received from the British Dominions.

Wild cheering from all parts of the house greeted John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, when he assured the government that every soldier in Ireland might be withdrawn tomorrow and the coats of Ireland would be defended against invasion by her armed sons, the Catholics of the south and the protestants of Ulster.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and labor member, declared he was not persuaded that Great Britain was in danger nor her honor involved. He was convinced she should have remained neutral.

The house adjourned until 7 o'clock.

entitled to know at once whether in the event of an attack on her unprotected coasts she could rely on our support.

"I gave the information to the French ambassador last night that if the German fleet goes into the English channel or into the North sea to attack French shipping or the French coast the British fleet will give all the protection in its power."

"That answer is subject to the approval of parliament. It is not a declaration of war."

"I understand that the German government would be prepared, if we would pledge ourselves to neutrality, to agree that its fleet would not attack the northern coast of France. That is far too narrow an engagement."

Belgian Neutrality.

Sir Edward Grey then recited the history of Belgian neutrality, saying: "Our interest is as strong today as it was in 1870. We cannot take a less serious view of our obligations now than did the late Mr. Gladstone in that year."

"When mobilization began I sent to both the French and the German governments asking whether they would respect Belgian neutrality. France replied that she was prepared to do so unless another power violated that neutrality."

"The German foreign secretary replied that he could not possibly give a response before consulting the imperial chancellor and the German emperor. He intimated that he doubted whether it was possible to give an answer because that answer would disclose German plans."

"We were sounded last week as to whether, if Belgian neutrality were restored after the war, it would pacify us and we replied that we could not barter our interests or our obligations."

Telegram from King.

Sir Edward Grey then read a telegram from the king of the Belgians to King George making a supreme appeal for diplomatic intervention to safeguard the independence of Belgium.

Sir Edward Grey, in a record statement in the House of Commons after the conference of ministers in regard to the German ultimatum to Belgium, said:

"The British government is taking into grave consideration the information received and I will make no further comment."

French Called to Colors.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Frenchmen in Washington subject to military duty in their native country are called to the colors in a notice sent out by the French embassy today. The notice advises all French residents here that a general order of mobilization has been issued for both reservists and territorials by the French government.

Officers Try to Cross Border.

Coblenz, Germany, Aug. 3.—A party of eighty French officers dressed in Prussian uniforms attempted yesterday to cross the German frontier in automobiles near Walbeck on the Dutch frontier to the west of Geldern. The attempt was unsuccessful.

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 2.—A battle was fought yesterday between the German and Russian fleets off the Aland islands and resulted in the Russians being driven back. The Russian war vessels took refuge in the Gulf of Finland where they still remained today.

Antwerp, Belgium, Aug. 3.—Martial law was proclaimed here today and all business was at once suspended.

Rome, Aug. 3.—Italy today formally proclaimed her neutrality in the European conflict.

Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 3.—It is estimated 100,000 German soldiers have occupied the territory of the Duchy of Luxemburg and are massed along the French frontier.

London, Aug. 3.—A strong belief was prevalent here today that Field Marshal Earl Kitchener is about to be appointed British minister of war. His return to his post in Egypt was cancelled today.

London, Aug. 3.—Sir Edward Grey announced in the House of Commons today that a telegram from the king of Belgium made a supreme appeal to Great Britain to safeguard the integrity of Belgium.

Germany Blames France.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—A semi-official communication published here today says: "The Havas Agency of Paris is publishing colored accounts of an interview between the German ambassador at Paris and Rene Viviani, the French premier. The fact is that the French reply to the German demand was so ambiguous and evasive that any further declarations must have been meaningless."

Brussels, Aug. 3.—All wire communication between Germany and Belgium was out today.

BANKS UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Clearing Houses Place Money Institutions on a Certificate Basis.

TO WITHHOLD GOLD

Depositors Must Give Notice of Sixty Days Before Withdrawing.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The Chicago clearing house committee met today to make arrangements for placing the banks of this city on a clearing house certificate basis. Plans for issuing the certificates were to be finally agreed on. The National Currency association committee of Chicago called a meeting for the same hour.

The clearing house committee called its meeting for an early hour in order that the new system might be put under way without a hitch or delay in the operation of the banks. Little difficulty was anticipated on account of the announcement that the 60-day notice clause in saving bank receipts, requiring that amount of notice to be given by depositors before withdrawing funds, would be enforced until further notice. It was planned to issue an appeal to the patriotism of the patrons of banks calling to their attention the necessity of preserving America's gold supply from depletion by the extraordinary demands of Europe on account of the war.

Must Save Gold.

John J. Mitchell of the clearing house committee, and president of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, explained the situation today.

"The exportation of gold to Europe in the last few days has begun to be felt here. If we had not taken this action Chicago would soon be emptied of its gold. There is no cause for alarm. As soon as we obtain supplies of currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland bill, the clearing house certificate basis will be discontinued."

New York, Aug. 3.—The clearing house at a meeting today decided to issue clearing house certificates to meet the currency situation brought about by the European war crisis.

Outflow of Gold Ends.

New York, Aug. 3.—The enormous outflow of gold from the United States to Europe, one of the principal causes of the present strained financial situation, appeared today to have come to an end.

The outflow to Canada, however, continued. Another engagement of \$1,000,000 was made today for the Dominion, bringing up the total since the middle of last week to about \$6,000,000.

The decision to issue certificates was reached after a general discussion of the foreign situation and its bearing on business conditions here. It was the unanimous opinion that in view of the foreign situation every means should be adopted to protect the country's gold supply.

It was voted, therefore, that for the present and until further notice the association place itself on a certificate basis.

An additional resolution was adopted making available in payment of balances all forms of currency issued on authority of the national government.

This indicates the desire of the bankers to use freely the currency issued to the National Currency association and to the fullest extent for the requirements of their correspondents and the needs of interior exchange.

First Emergency Act Since 1907.

This is the first emergency measure taken by the association since similar action during the panic of 1907.

It was said at 10 o'clock at the sub treasury that the emergency currency shipped from Washington for distribution to the national banks of New York had not been received. Mr. Williams made preparations to forward these bank notes to the various banks with all speed as soon as they arrived.

Sixty-day Clause in Force.

Decision to enforce the 60-day clause before withdrawal of deposits was reached today by members of the New York State Savings Bank association. All savings banks in the state are affected.

Exchanges Remain Closed.

Stock exchange brokers reconciled themselves today to the probability of a prolonged suspension of the market of New York. W. C. Van Anwerp, a member of the board of governors, said that there was no thought of re-opening the exchange in the immediate future.

The financial aspect of the situation, he said, was a serious one.

TWO LITTLE KINGS
READY TO HELP



King Constantine and King Nicholas.

The army of Montenegro is working in concert with that of Serbia. Montenegrin brigades well equipped with mountain guns have been ordered by King Nicholas into Serbia. King Constantine of Greece has ordered his army to mobilize, being pledged to aid Serbia up to 100,000 men.

tion, he said, was a serious one. Members of the exchange realized that they would suffer enormous losses should the period of suspension be prolonged, for, while receipts in the form of commissions on stock exchange transactions would be cut off, expenses go on as usual.

In the cases of some of the larger stock exchange firms these expenses run up to \$800 to \$1,000 daily.

Although immediate resumption of business is not expected, brokers have hesitated to disorganize their machinery by dismissing employees and cutting off private wires, for in case of a sudden reopening of the exchange they would be unable to transact business.

The general situation has been made more acute by the poor business which Wall Street experienced for many months. More than one house in the street, according to general opinion has not made expenses for the last year or more.

The special committee of five brokers appointed last week met early today and it was said would continue in session each day while the exchange is closed. This committee will attend to the settlement of such points as may require adjustment, acting as representatives of the stock exchange firms, and will keep in constant touch with the European situation with the view to determining the probable chances for the resumption of business.

Wall Street's army of salaried employees was particularly anxious for the future. So far as could be learned, no wholesale dismissals of clerks and other employees was contemplated for the immediate future.

Flax Exchange Closes.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 3.—September flax declined 15 cents to \$1.54; October declined 15 cents to \$1.55 and November 10 cents to \$1.62 in the first minutes trading on the Duluth board of trade today. The clearing house then suspended all trading on flax until further orders.

Currency Restrictions Removed.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Restrictions which limit the issue of currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland law to \$500,000,000, will be removed by an amendment to the banking act agreed on today by the senate and house banking committees.

As an amendment to a bill passed in the house Saturday removing other restrictions of the law in the present crisis, both houses of congress today are expected to leave the amount of the issue of such currency in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury.

The amendment also would extend the issue of the currency to state banks and trust companies which have joined the new federal reserve system or agreed to do so.

MANAGERS OF WESTERN RAILWAYS AGREE TO ACCEPT ARBITRATION

Wage Dispute With Enginemen and Firemen to Be Settled by Plan Proposed by Federal Board of Mediation—Differences to Be Arbitrated Under Newlands Act and Rules and Regulations in Force Prior to October, 1913, Shall Be Restored.

MEDIATORS TOLD STRIKE IS OFF

Union Men Have Previously Agreed to Arbitration—Increases in Freight Rates on All Railways West of the Mississippi River Are Being Prepared for Submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission—Roads Claim They Need More Revenues to Meet Increasing Expenses of Operation.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Managers of the western railways have accepted arbitration of the wage dispute with their enginemen and firemen.

The railroad manager, just before noon, advised the president they would accept the plan proposed by the federal board of mediation, which had already been passed on favorably by the representatives of the enginemen and firemen. The plan provides that the question of wages shall be arbitrated under the Newlands act and that rules and regulations enforced prior to October, 1913, shall be restored.

Immediately after the call of the railroad managers, the federal board of mediation was notified of the favorable outcome.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Increases in freight rates on all the railroads west of the Mississippi river, are being prepared for submission to the interstate commerce commission.

The applications of the western railways for more revenue will be presented as soon as they can be prepared in the required form.

Managers of the western lines, according to the best information, are prepared to contend that they need more revenues to meet the increasing expenses of operation and to point out that their lines are in even greater need of relief than the eastern lines because of necessarily longer hauls and less density of population.

No intimation of increases for which the western railways propose to ask. The lines affected extend from the Mississippi river to the Rocky mountain territory. The roads traversing the Pacific coast may not be affected.

GERMAN STEAMER ORDERED HOME

Kron Prinzessin Cecilie With \$10,600,000 in Gold Abroad to Proceed to Bremen.

REPORT OF CAPTURE

Anxiety in New York for Many Steamships—Two Arrive With Tourists.

New York, Aug. 3.—Wireless messages were dispatched today from the home office of the North German Lloyd Steamship company in Bremen, ordering the Kron Prinzessin Cecilie, which has on board \$10,600,000 in gold for London and Paris banks, to proceed directly to Bremen without touching as usual at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

This order was announced at the New York offices of the company here today. It was taken to mean that the steamship officials proposed to deliver the gold aboard German warships rather than run the risk of seizure by British ships.

The report that the ship was off the north coast of Ireland last night, and another that she has been captured by British men of war, were not confirmed, nor was there any information as to the disposition of the passengers. Most of them are bound for England and France.

The anxiety in New York for this and other steamships increased as the reports of war activities were read today. There was relief in two instances in the arrival of the steamers Rotterdam and Cherbourg, and the Southampton and Bremen from Rotterdam and Boulogne. Their cabins were crowded with home-coming tourists, grateful to have reached port in safety.

GREAT BRITAIN WARNS GERMANY

Instant Action to Be Taken by Navy If Neutrality of Belgium Is Violated.

German Government Guarantees Sovereignty of Belgium No Armed Resistance Is Made.

London, Aug. 3.—Violation of neutral territory, by Germany, during frontier raids by German, Russian and French troops, clashes between outposts, the bombardment of a Russian Baltic port by a German warship and the seizure of merchant ships by Russia and Germany constituted the striking features today of the war on which virtually the whole continent of Europe has started.

The position to be taken by the British empire remained still to be defined but it was feared that Germany's seizure of Belgian territory would be a deciding factor which would lead Britons to take the sword in hand, as under the treaty of London of 1839 Great Britain stands pledged to maintain Belgium's neutrality.

Evidences were not lacking of the grave view of the situation taken by all classes in the United Kingdom. The leaders of the opposition parties were called into council by the cabinet and it was reported that the cancellation of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's return to Egypt was a prelude to his appointments as minister of war.

British Warn Germany.

It was stated in authoritative quarters that due warning had been given to Germany yesterday of the intention of the British navy to take instant action in case a German soldier set foot on Belgian soil. In spite of this and of the prompt refusal by the Belgian government to accept the agreement offered by Germany as the price of the violation of Belgian neutrality, German forces penetrated the little buffer state at two points on their way to the French frontier.

The German point of view in regard to the situation thus brought about was explained at the German embassy as follows:

"The German general staff has been reliably informed that French troops are assembling in great numbers on the Belgian frontier preparatory to crossing."

"The German government therefore informed the Belgian government that if for strategic reasons German troops were compelled to traverse Belgian territory, this move should not be considered in any way a warlike measure directed against Belgium, but only as a necessity imposed by French initiative and that if Belgium offers no armed resistance to such a movement, Germany will guarantee the Belgian government the maintenance of its territorial integrity and sovereignty and the fullest compensation for any inconvenience caused by the passage of the imperial troops."

The German embassy also stated that it was quite certain no questions would arise in connection with German troops crossing the Dutch frontier or in any way interfering with that neutrality."

SMOOT CALLED IN.

Washington, Aug. 3.—President Wilson has asked Senators Gallinger, Smoot and Brandegee to meet him at the White House tonight to urge that senate Republicans join in supporting measures for the relief of the situation in the United States during the war in Europe.

FREE DANCE
—AT—
UTAH HOT SPRINGS
TONIGHT
SPECIAL MUSIC. TAKE HOT SPRINGS CAR.